

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 35.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1896.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE



## The Secret of Good Cloak Selling.....

Involves more than simply having the parts put together. Style? Of course. But style is nothing without quality. Good fabrics? Certainly. But this alone is not sufficient.

Perfect fitting? Yes; but it doesn't make a good cloak. The point is—get all of these in one garment, and produce it at a price that brings it within reach of moderate means.

That's the secret of our cloak-selling.

## Three Winners:

No. 1—A beautiful wool chinchilla Jacket, would be cheap at \$5.00, our price.....\$4.19

No. 2—The most stylish Boucle Jacket of the season, none better at \$7.50, our price..... 5.48

No. 3—This Boucle Jacket has sold away beyond expectations. It is a marvel at the price; large buttons inlaid with pearl. It is worth \$8.00. Our price..... 6.98



CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.  
New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

### THE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Saturday's Meeting the Greatest and Most Enthusiastic Ever Held in the County.

Last Saturday evening will long be remembered in Rhinelander. It was the occasion of the greatest political demonstration ever given in this part of Wisconsin and was also the occasion of the greatest outpouring of people that the city ever saw on any occasion. The attendance from outside was far in excess of the number expected and the city itself outdid all records made in point of interest and enthusiasm as well as numbers. From a political standpoint it was a great educator and showed plainly the sentiment of this county for honest money and prosperity. If there had been a man in the community who was of the opinion that Omaha was anything but a McKinley county by a large majority he had the hallucination dispelled in a most convincing manner Saturday evening. The size of the meeting, the parade and the great enthusiasm shown all the way through was a great gratification to the visitors who will long remember Rhinelander and its people as a community that never does things by halves. The weather was clear and cold. It was not uncomfortable for the marchers, but was a little so for meetings. All the arrangements were made well and the affair passed off without a hitch anywhere. The work of preparation was done in three days, but it was in the hands of committees who carried their part of the work to success in every case. Especial credit is due to Frank Parker, H. Lewis, E. M. Kemp, E. O. Brown, Joe Kathan and F. M. Mason. The distinguished guests of the day, Gov.-elect Scofield, Secretary of State Casson, Congressman Stewart, Hon. M. C. Ring and H. C. Adams arrived on the 12:30 Northwestern train. They were taken in charge by the reception committee and driven to the hotel for dinner. The afternoon was devoted to public receptions where hundreds met the gentlemen. At six o'clock the special from the north arrived. It had on board 500 enthusiastic men who had come from all the stations between here and Lac du Flambeau. Hand-hurst sent the largest delegation, there being two hundred from that village. Tomahawk Lake, McNaughton and Minocqua also sent big crowds. At seven o'clock the special on the Soo arrived from Woodboro, bringing sixty-five more. The Pennington delegation came over earlier in the evening. At 7:30 the downtown portion of the parade was formed on Stevens street. Headed by the band they marched to the North Side where they joined the North Side division, which was the Scandinavian club turnout, and together the parade moved down Brown street and over on Stevens, then to the Screen Door Company plant. The number of men in line was estimated variously, but the most accurate count indicated that between seven and eight hundred men marched in the parade. The business houses along the line of march were decorated for the occasion and brilliant illuminations of colored fire made the street lurid. The walks along the march were thronged with people who cheered lustily and the columns answered with vigor. The warehouse where the speech was held is the largest building in the county and was not that unable to hold anywhere near the throng that came to hear the speeches. Fully two thousand people were in the building when the meeting came to order. As Major Scofield mounted the platform he was recognized and given a round of cheers. The county chairman opened the meeting by announcing the death of Mr. E. H. Winchester, the party's nominee for the Senate in this district. He then introduced the next Governor who spoke for about ten minutes. Mr. Scofield did not enter into any exhaustive discussion of the issues of the campaign, but in a plain and vigorous manner he presented one of the great issues when he stated that a comparison of the wages paid in 1892 and those in force now would satisfy any man that the money scarcity would be an unknown thing if the difference was simply put into circulation again. Major Scofield was well received and his remarks made him new friends. Hon. H. C. Adams, one of the bravest men in the party and state, followed in an address of an hour and a quarter which was the equal of any ever delivered in the city, and we have had some good ones too. He

gave the money question most of his attention and handled the subject in a lucid and comprehensive way. Although an orator of great ability Mr. Adams made no attempt at display but confined himself to a plain argumentative discussion of the facts of history and experience. He shattered the well worn plea that silver was demonetized secretly, and showed that the reason silver was stricken from the list of money metals was that no silver was in circulation at the time because of the fact that bullion silver was more valuable for other purposes and therefore no one would use it as money. His showing of how the change of the money standard and the depreciation of the circulating currency of the country would effect everyone who works on a salary or for wages was clearly made and appreciated thoroughly by the great audience. It was plain from the manner in which his listeners responded that there were few sympathizers with the free silver fallacy in the audience. His tariff talk was vigorously applauded. He entered the subject hurriedly but coarsely. The next speaker was Hon. M. C. Ring, of Nodville. He talked first on the tariff question and illustrated clearly what the Wilson tariff law had done in the way of prostrating the lumber trade of this locality. He showed by figures that the amount of lumber which had been imported from Canada in the last year would keep forty-five mills running all the year round in this country. He paid his respects to those Democratic-Populist orators who are striving to turn the employee against the employer and to create class prejudice in the country in a vigorous manner which was well received. He talked for nearly an hour touching on all the salient points of the campaign. At the close of his address there were three rousing cheers and a tiger given for McKinley and the whole Republican ticket. The special trains left the city soon after twelve and all departed with the best of feeling for every feature of the campaign and the demonstration. There were numerous visitors of note here from the surrounding country. C. C. Yawkey, of Hazelhurst; Frank Raymond, John Mercer and Charley Hooper, of Minocqua; Herman Finger, George O'Connor and D. E. Rindon, of Eagle River; F. S. Campbell, of Three Lakes; Geo. Singleton and F. J. Salter, of Prentice, were noticed in the gatherings which crowded the hotel offices.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

It was the biggest and the most successful political rally ever seen in Northern Wisconsin.

Rhinelander Republicans do not do things by halves. They started out to break the record and did it easily.

The speakers wanted to know where the crowd came from. The crowd let them know.

Aside from its political significance it was a good thing for the city. All the business houses increased their trade Saturday.

It would have been bigger if we had the time to advertise it more. Tomahawk wanted to send up a delegation when it was too late to make arrangements.

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will give an Advertisement Social Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, at the residence of Mrs. E. O. Brown.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fendon's and he will attend to them.

At the Council meeting Tuesday night E. M. Kemp resigned his position as chairman of the committee on fire department. Jake Klumb was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Next Sunday morning at the Baptist church the text will be "Curse Ye Memez for they came not up to the help of the Lord." The evening subject, "Morality vs. Despatchism." Music by a chorus choir and instruments.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

See ad. of Cash Department Store on last page.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. Franklin last week.

Daniel Graham, of Eagle River, was down to the convention yesterday.

Mrs. Clara Chace is spending the week at Jeffers, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. McGillis.

FOUR—A Pocket Ledger, indexed, with red cover. Contains several entries. Call at this office.

The Rhinelander Iron Co. has built an addition 22x25 feet on their plant to accommodate the feed mill which will arrive this week.

The three inches of snow that fell the first of the week has now nearly disappeared and the only effect it had was in making the streets muddy.

The hotels did a great business yesterday. Price county sent over a delegation of about fifty and a number were here from each of the other counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanderson left yesterday for Bismark, N. D., where they will spend the winter. Miss Sanderson will spend the winter with relatives in Menominee, Wis.

The family of W. L. Atwood, general manager for John Gorkin, of Bay City, will remove here from Belding, Mich., next week. They will occupy the Parker residence on King street.

The derailing of an engine pulling a south bound freight, about three miles north of Woodruff, on the Northwestern road, made it necessary for limited No. 11 to go around by the old Watersmeet branch last night. No one was injured.

Professor S. H. Hayner, of Chicago, who is one of the best piano tuners of the house of Lyon & Healy, is at the Rapids House. He has the care of the best instruments in the city and may be secured by others desiring first class work by leaving an order at Squier's before Saturday.

The evening service at the Congregational church Sunday promises to be very interesting. Prof. Hayner, of Chicago, an experienced performer on the viola, will give selections on the instrument. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Haun, of Madison, will also assist in the musical programme, which will be exceptionally strong.

The residence of Rev. Geo. Cressey was entered by burglars last Sunday night while the family was at church and riddled of property valued at fifty dollars or more. This makes the second time Mr. Cressey's residence has been burglarized, the thieves seeming to have a grudge against him for some unknown reason.

### Some Straight Reason.

The best reason why the Republican voters should stand squarely up for the Republican county ticket is that the members of the county ticket are all Republicans. Republicanism means more now than it ever did. Every man engaged in this free silver propaganda or accepts office on the free silver party's ticket, is to a certain extent an enemy of American prosperity. He is no doubt innocently such, but that don't help the matter. We may be ignorant of the evil effect of a slanderous word spoken, yet that don't excuse us nor does it ameliorate the effect of such slander on the other party. We may build a bonfire along-side of a building, not knowing that by so doing we are risking the whole city. It is no defence of the silver propagandists to say that they mean well. The fact is, that free silver does prevail, it would mean to you and to me—to everybody, financial distress. That is what would follow as sure as day follows night. The candidates on the Popocratic ticket are engaged in furthering this free silver heresy. Therefore it becomes the duty of every man, woman and child to support the Republican county ticket from head to foot. It is not a matter of choice with us. We may not like individual members on the ticket, but as honest and patriotic Americans we are in duty bound to support the Republican ticket. Personally the Popocratic candidates for county offices are good fellows, but would you stand by and see your interests damaged because the man who did it was a good fellow?

In the abstract the ability and competency of a candidate for office, of course cuts a large figure. The Republican ticket is composed of good, competent men.

Old papers for sale at this office.

### D. E. RINDON NAMED.

The Senatorial Committee Decides on the 73d Ballot.

The Senatorial committee met today to name a successor to the late E. H. Winchester. The nomination was conceded to Price county and would have gone there had the Republicans of the county been able to agree upon one man. They came here with two. This resulted in several other candidates getting into the field. Rindon was supported by Vilas and Forest and Urhardt was the choice of Taylor and Lincoln. Langlade was also favorable to his candidacy. Florence county voted for Davis. Seventy-two ballots were taken, without any change. Soon after convening in the evening the Singleton votes went to Rindon and he was nominated. He accepted in a brief speech, and each of the other candidates pledged the support of their friends for the successful one.

Daniel E. Rindon, the nominee, was born in Berlin, Wis., Sept. 7, 1863. He received a common school education there and was also a student at the Valparaiso Normal school for two years. He studied law in the law offices of R. L. D. Potter, at Berlin, and his brother at Hayward. He came to Eagle River in 1885 and is now the leading attorney of Vilas county. He was appointed Municipal Judge last year and now holds the position. He is a young man who possesses all the requisites of making a splendid representative. He is a good thinker and a clear, concise speaker. He is a man who possesses the entire confidence of those who know him and is an industrious and tireless worker for any interest or man in whose behalf his sympathies have been enlisted. He will take a front rank in the Senate and will accomplish whatever his district desires that is possible to accomplish. He will visit every county during the few remaining days of the campaign. He will be elected by over 2,000 majority.

Mrs. Geo. Pillsbury returned to her home in Milwaukee Tuesday after spending a few weeks with relatives and friends here.

Several deer have been brought in by hunters. The light fall of snow the first of the week gave them an excellent advantage which they were not slow in making use of. Wm. Daniels was out Monday forenoon and shot a doe less than three miles distant from the city.

### Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Dimick and A. D. Smith, under the firm name of Dimick & Smith, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. E. L. Dimick continuing the business and collecting all accounts due and paying all debts contracted by the firm.

E. L. DIMICK,  
A. D. SMITH.  
Oct. 20, 1896. 31-022-25

### The Empty Dinner Pail.

As I sit here gazing  
Of the happy time that's gone,  
Not a dollar in my pocket,  
And the winter coming on,  
The thing that breaks me up the most  
Is the sight of that old dinner pail  
Hanging on the wall.  
I've carried that old dinner pail  
For fifteen years or more,  
And it never saw me out of work  
Or destitute when I was poor.  
For with shops and factories running,  
And the best of wages paid,  
A prosperous lot of fellows were  
The dinner pail brigade.  
But you see we wasn't satisfied,  
Though it seems most mighty strange,  
And we said we'd break the country  
Would be better for a change,  
And we talked about the tariff,  
And we blazed about free trade,  
And we voted Democratic,  
And the dinner pail brigade.  
Well, a change is what we wanted,  
And we got it too, you bet,  
For the shops and factories all shut down,  
And left us in the street,  
The bankers closed up,  
And I lost my little all,  
And the dinner pail is empty now,  
That's hanging on the wall.  
I'm dependent now on charity  
For the food above my head,  
And I've seen my wife and little ones  
Go hungry to their bed,  
But I've plenty of time for thinking,  
And I see it isn't strange,  
For I voted Democratic,  
Just to have a little change.  
Yes, we voted Democratic,  
And you see the change has made  
A lot of hungry beggars  
Of the dinner pail brigade.  
The workmen are idle,  
But the worms and the galls  
Is to see the empty dinner pail  
Hanging on the wall.  
—Troy (Kansas) Chief.

### Notice.

Sealed bids will be received by the city clerk, Wm. Carr, for wood to be delivered at the following school buildings:  
High School, center, 100 cords 4 ft.  
McDord, north side, 50 " " " "  
South Park, south side, 50 " " " "  
Curran, " " " " " "  
Old School, Thayer St., 20 " " " "  
The wood to be Hark Maple and Yellow Birch and it must be straight, hard wood, sound and not less than 50 per cent. Hark Maple. All bids must be handed in on or before Nov. 2, 1896, at noon.



# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

OCTOBER-1896.

Sat.	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.	Tue.	Mon.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

A statement prepared by the bureau of mints shows that during the month of September last the mints of the United States coined 2,700,100 silver dollars.

The notorious Bill Green gang of desperadoes, composed of Bill, Edward and Arthur Green, was found near Oologah, N. T., and Bill and Edward were killed by the officers.

The barkentine Thomas J. Stewart, of Boston, was lost at sea with her crew of 11 men.

An organized effort is being made in South Dakota to boycott the hard coal combine throughout the northwest by inducing as many consumers as possible to substitute corn for fuel.

Later advices from the storm on the Atlantic coast say that the property damage at Coney Island and other places in the vicinity will amount to over \$300,000. Six lives were also lost.

The Sherburne (Minn.) bank robbers have been identified as Lu Neilhan and his brother Hans, the latter, who was killed by his captors, being only 15 years old.

Knights of the Golden Eagle from nearly every part of the United States met at Reading, Pa., in annual convention.

The first irrigation fair in the history of the west opened at North Platte, Neb., with many thousands in attendance.

George Harris, William Smith and Charles Jones were killed and two citizens were wounded during an attempt to rob the bank at Meeker, Cal.

The Marine national bank at Duluth, Minn., suspended with heavy liabilities.

Cummings Bros., exporters of hardwood lumber and logs at Houston, Tex., failed for \$100,000.

The J. & P. Coates company of Glasgow, Scotland, has bought Clark's Mill-End thread mills at Newark, N. J., for \$1,250,000.

Three men were fatally injured and 20 others were more or less seriously injured in a trolley accident at a railway crossing in Hazelton, Pa.

The Second national bank, the oldest financial institution in Rockford, Ill., closed its doors, having gone into voluntary liquidation.

James Michael, the Welshman, broke the world's five-mile bicycle record on the Garfield park track in Chicago, his time being 21:17.5.

The annual report of the third assistant postmaster general for the past fiscal year shows that the total expenditure for the year was \$20,626,295 and receipts \$22,422,208, leaving a deficiency of \$1,795,913, or a reduction of \$1,672,926 less than the preceding year.

J. A. White shot and killed Richard M. Adams and William Jackson, police officers who were trying to arrest him at Columbus, Ga., and was himself shot dead.

Michael Boyd and a man named Murphy were asphyxiated in a large gas tank at Syracuse, N. Y.

In a wreck on the Florida Central road near Stanses, Ga., baggage master Lites and Mail Clerk Thomas were pinned down in the debris and burned to death.

The bank of Commerce, one of the leading financial institutions in Buffalo, N. Y., suspended because of heavy withdrawals.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States at its annual meeting in Philadelphia elected Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., commander-in-chief.

Settlers in Ontonagon and Gogebic counties, Mich., were meeting with heavy losses by forest fires.

The president has appointed Robert A. Smith postmaster at St. Paul, Minn. The appointment ends a long contest over the office.

Four members of the volunteer fire department of Blue Island, Ill., have been placed under arrest charged with burning the principal business block in that place some time ago.

Mrs. Col. Vernon, of Iled Key, Ind., gave her two small children a dose of poison and then poisoned herself. No cause is known for the deed.

Dr. John H. Hamilton, surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital, stationed in Chicago, sent in his resignation to President Cleveland.

The Union Pacific fast mail was held up by three masked men near Uintah, Utah, and the mail car was robbed.

A gang of masked men looted the little town of Pearyear, Tenn., and then started fires in many places, but they were extinguished with small loss.

Capt. William Clarke, of Hampden, Me., shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

A treasury statement says that the first half of October shows a deficit of \$2,777,573 and for the fiscal year to date of \$20,944,600. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date have been \$21,273,670 and the expenditures have aggregated \$122,209,670.

The wholesale chinaware and crockery establishment of Pearson & Wetzel in Indianapolis was gutted by fire, the loss being \$75,000.

After a residence of six years at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., left for Fort Bayard, N. M. Col. Robert H. Hall, of the Fourth Infantry, succeeds Col. Croft as commander of Fort Sheridan.

At the annual meeting in Colorado Springs, Col., of the International Typographical union William F. Prescott, of Toronto, Ont., was reelected president, and a nine-hour labor law was passed.

Col. J. John Donoghue, of Wilmington, Del., was elected commander of the Union Veteran Legion at the annual meeting in Washington.

J. H. Prigham, of Delta, O., president of the National Grange, said at the annual meeting in Manchester, Ia., that there are now nearly 1,000,000 members and 27,000 granges in the United States.

The wholesale clothing firm of Hester Brothers in Philadelphia failed for \$170,000.

An anvil burst at a political meeting in Shelbyville, Ind., and half of it was blown through a window in the residence of John Lansing, fatally injuring two children who were sleeping in the room.

Rev. John W. Millam, pastor of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church at Indianapolis, Ind., and his wife have both been declared insane. Overwork on his part and illness on her part were the cause.

Henry Miller, a negro who assaulted Miss Blanche Gray, a young lady of fine family in Spalding county, Ga., was hanged by a mob.

The house of J. S. Miller, a farmer living four miles north of Linden, Wash., was destroyed by fire and six children were burned to death.

John Imboden, aged 23, killed his sister, brother and an old man named Jacob Wilhelm who made his home with the Imbodens near Piedmont, Mo.

At the session in Chicago of the International Association of Farmers' Institutes George McKerrrow, of Wisconsin, was elected president.

Heine Stupp, who is girdling the earth, has reached Washington. Stupp started from Munich, Germany, July 31, 1895, and expects to arrive home December 20. His object is to travel around the world, 11,000 miles of which will be accomplished on foot, in 15 months.

The county workhouse prisoners at work near Soddy, Tenn., mutinied and four of them were fatally shot by the guards.

A monument to the army correspondents and artists of the late war was dedicated at Capland, Md.

The post office at Graniteville, O., was entered by burglars and \$1,000 in stamps and over \$200 in money taken.

Three firemen were killed and six badly injured at a fire at the chemical warehouse of Gilmore & Co. in Montreal, Can. The property loss was \$100,000.

There were 223 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 296 the week previous and 263 in the corresponding period of 1895.

Miss Rita and Josie B. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes' double team, pacers, lowered the world's record from 2:12 1/2 to 2:09 1/2 at Lexington, Ky.

Harold Cavell, the matrimonial swindler, was sent to the penitentiary in Cincinnati for 17 months and heavily fined.

Six men were killed and one seriously hurt by an explosion of dynamite near Van Buren, Ark.

Wheat has advanced 17 cents a bushel since October 1, the closing price in the Chicago market on the 16th being 72 1/2 cents.

The business portion of Cherry Creek, N. Y., was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The West Michigan furniture factory at Holland, Mich., was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

The Merchants' bank, one of the oldest financial institutions in Atlanta, Ga., closed its doors with liabilities of \$275,000.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 16th aggregated \$203,255,594, against \$1,058,172,453 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 14.7.

W. L. Lee, a photographer at York, Neb., is charged with being principal in a plot to wreck the Burlington flyer near York in order to collect \$10,000 accident policy on the life of A. Bissell, known to be on that train.

Freeman, Ives & Co., produce dealers at Little Falls, N. Y., failed for \$150,000.

Northern Wisconsin experienced the first snow of the season, two inches having fallen at Hayward.

After paying all its depositors the Bank of Pukwana at Pukwana, S. D., closed its doors and went out of business.

A fire in Korb's big wine factory at Korb's Station, Cal., was extinguished by throwing upon it 150,000 gallons of wine.

John Walsh, of Boston, was garroted in Indianapolis, Ind., and robbed of \$1,200. He was badly injured.

Fire in the Fowler paper-box factory in Los Angeles, Cal., caused a loss of \$100,000.

Twenty-five freight cars with their contents were destroyed in a wreck on the Big Four railroad near Wellington, O., the loss being \$100,000.

Secretary Lamont estimates that the appropriations required by the war department for the next fiscal year will amount to \$22,575,625.

At San Jose, Cal., C. M. Smith broke the world's bicycle record for five-mile road time, making the distance in 10:21.

At Stevens Point, Wis., the Polish St. Peter's church and parsonage were burned to the ground.

Cashier J. D. Walker, of the Port Royal (S. C.) bank, absconded with \$10,000 in cash. His books show that he is short in his accounts \$20,000.

Two sons of Tom Owens, aged 15 and 15 years, were burned to death and their sister fatally burned in a fire which destroyed their home near Louisville, Ky.

Six unknown desperadoes rode into Carney, O. T., and held up the whole town, robbing 12 stores and the post office.

Orrin D. Kinnle, aged 37, killed his father, Daniel Kinnle, at Somerville, N. Y., and then ended his own life by hanging.

Merritt Briggs, aged 46, one of Virginia's leading criminal lawyers, dropped dead while pleading a case in the circuit court at Suffolk.

A fire in the Hanna Patent Manufacturing company's store in Columbus, O., caused a loss of \$100,000.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Thomas White Ferry, ex-United States senator, died at his residence in Grand Haven, Mich., from cerebral apoplexy, aged 69 years.

Thomas E. Watson has mailed to Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the national committee, a letter accepting the populist nomination for vice president of the United States.

Silas G. Sherburne, one of the oldest newspaper men in the northwest, died of heart failure at Superior, Wis.

Horace Rublee, editor of the Sentinel and minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration, died at his residence in Milwaukee after a lingering illness, aged 60 years.

Henry E. Abbey, the widely known theatrical manager, died in New York of stomach trouble, aged 50 years.

Abraham Sanford, aged 100 years and 5 months, was among the voters who registered at Syracuse, N. Y.

William H. Rightor, the oldest lawyer in New Jersey, died in Newark.

### FOREIGN.

German scientists throughout the empire celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prof. Rudolph Virchow, one of the greatest medical discoverers of the age.

A dispatch from Havana says the sick and wounded among the Spanish soldiers on the island of Cuba number 4,200.

P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish-American alleged dynamiter, was released from custody in Liria.

An earthquake of great force shook Valparaiso, Chili, but no great damage was done.

It is said that if Spain does not put down the insurrection in Cuba by March 1 next it is the intention of the government to give up the struggle and to let the island go.

A railway train on the Saar-Elbe line in Germany conveying a large number of recruits was thrown from the track and 20 persons were killed and many injured.

The steamer Lord Erne, from Baltimore for London, put in at Halifax, N. S., badly damaged by gales, and 103 head of cattle were washed overboard.

It is said that if Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the president of the United States virtual recognition of independence.

The sultan of Turkey has decided to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the export of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in America.

Because of short crops in India a serious famine is threatened in that country.

The Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, sailing from Lisbon, foundered in a gale off Skomer island and 20 persons were drowned.

The little mining town of Altata, Mexico, was completely swept away by a tornado.

The school trouble in Manitoba has been settled. Manitoba is to retain her national schools, and where Roman Catholic children predominate Roman Catholic teachers will be employed.

### LATER.

Snow fell at Langdon, N. D., the 19th.

The entire business portion of Kaurar, Io, burned the 15th, causing a loss of \$43,000.

C. H. Hamilton, alias Walters, was arrested at Kansas City, Mo., for robbing the mails. A mail sack cut open was found in his room.

Five outlaws appeared at the ranch of R. T. Brooke, near Tonkawa, Okla., and demanded him to hold up his hands. Brooke replied with bullets from his revolver, killing two of his visitors and wounding the third.

Nearly 200 Armenians arrived at New York the 19th and were transferred to Ellis Island to await the action of the authorities. Objections were made to their landing on account of their being paupers.

The Minneapolis wheat market was wildly excited the 19th. December wheat opened 3 1/2c higher than it closed Saturday, and heavy buying in the local pit advanced the price 1 1/2c more to 78 1/2c, cutting down the difference between Minneapolis and Chicago to 1c. This difference widened later. A liberal break followed the advance caused by holders of wheat taking profits.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has presented the president a valuable historical work on the discovery of America. It comprises fourteen volumes, and is the gift of the King of Italy.

The roof of the rotunda of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, fell in the 19th, killing two carpenters, Eugene Lunnch and George Tucker.

The U. S. revenue cutter Windom went to sea the 19th under sealed orders. It is thought she is bound for the Florida coast.

The vault of the Bank of Ecuador, at Guayaquil, was opened the 19th for the first time since the big fire. The books, money and papers were found to be in a perfect condition.

### THE MARKETS.

local pit advanced the price 1½¢ to 78½¢, cutting down the difference between Minneapolis and Chicago 1c. This difference widened later, liberal break followed the advance caused by holders of wheat taking profits.

Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, has presented the president a valuable historical work upon the discovery of America. It comprises fourteen volumes, and is the gift of the King of Italy.

The roof of the rotunda of the university of Virginia, at Charlottesville, fell in the 19th, killing two carpenters, Eugene Bunch and George Tucker.

The U. S. revenue cutter Winthrop went to sea the 12th under scale orders. It is thought she is bound for the Florida coast.

The vault of the Bank of Ecuador, Guayaquil, was opened the 14th for the first time since the big fire. The money and papers were found to be in a perfect condition.

### A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

One Robber, Single-Handed, Holds Up a Mail Train.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 15.—The Union Pacific fast mail train due here at 3:15 o'clock Wednesday morning was held up a short distance east of Uintah, near the mouth of Weber canyon, and about eight miles from Ogden. It appears that the hold-up was the work of one man, single handed and alone, who by a clever coup capoled the passengers and train men into the belief that he had ample assistance in the raid that he was making. His method of operation was as follows:

He first made his appearance by climbing over the tender into the cab of the engine and peremptorily demanding the fireman and engineer to throw up their hands, saying that he was about to rob the train. The robber was disguised in such a way as to prevent any possibility of identification, having his head inclosed in a sack with eye holes cut. The men immediately complied with the request of the robber and were forced to disguise themselves as he directed, furnishing them with four sacks to pull over their heads. Over this mask they were required to pull down their hats in a manner that would indicate to the passengers and others that they, too, were robbers. At this point he compelled the now captive engineer and fireman to uncouple the train leaving the express and mail car attached to the engine.

After this was done he personally mounted the engine, leaving the engineer and fireman upon the ground, pulled the throttle and ran part of the train half a mile down the canyon when he stopped and began his efforts to blow open the safe. The express messenger and mail clerk in the meantime remained in their respective cars. The robber commanded Express Messenger McCoy to maintain absolute silence, an injunction which he unwillingly but implicitly obeyed. After this he spent an industrious but fruitless 20 minutes to bore into and blow open the safe with dynamite. During the operations of the robber the express messenger sat quietly on a box near by.

After failing to reach the inside of the safe, and seeing that success in that direction was impossible, he abandoned his work and turned his attention to the mail car, where he commanded the clerk to throw out the registered packages and four mail bags were accordingly thrown out. Taking out his knife he immediately proceeded to cut open the bags and rifle them of such matter as suited his fancy. He secured a number of registered packages, but as to the exact number and how much money they contained there is no means of knowing at this time. At this point the robber finished his business and escaped. The direction which he took from this point is not known.

The passengers were not molested, but were badly frightened, and being led to believe that the train on each side was lined with robbers ready to shoot at the first head that appeared, kept very quiet during the hour the bold robber was getting in his work. The four mail pouches overhauled were through pouches.

### SIX BURN TO DEATH.

Flames Destroy a Farmhouse and Most of Its Tenants.

New Whatcom, Wash., Oct. 16.—The house of J. S. Miller, a farmer living four miles north of Linden, this county, was destroyed by fire and six children and a man named Frank Boise were seriously burned. Miller and his wife were away from home, having gone to New Whatcom to participate in a political parade, leaving their children home in care of Boise, who was visiting them. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Robbed a Bank.

Webster City, Ia., Oct. 17.—The Bank of Hardy was robbed Thursday of \$700 and many valuable papers. Hardy is a small town on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, north of here. The bank is in a grocery store. At noon a stranger who arrived in town on a bicycle, entered with a jug, asking for molasses. While the clerk was in the cellar filling the order the man robbed the fill of the bank. The robber escaped on his wheel.

Form a New Organization.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Clarence J. Chandler, of Chelsea, Mich., called to order the new national organization known as the Butter, Eggs and Poultry association, at the Palmer house Thursday. The meeting was called by the officers of a number of local societies in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. Only shippers of less than carload lots of the above products are eligible to membership.

A Journalist Dead.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—Horace Runlee, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, died Sunday night. He had been suffering for two years from a tumorous disease developed from tuberculosis, and during the last month had rapidly wasted in strength.

Twenty Brown in a Wreck.

Lisbon, Oct. 19.—The Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, sailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff on October 1 for Lisbon, foundered in a gale on October 9 off Skomer island. Twenty persons were drowned.

Abby Is Dead.

New York, Oct. 12.—Henry F. Abbey, the operatic and theatrical manager, died suddenly Saturday morning at his home in the Osborne Flat house.

Complete Their Labors.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The National Butter, Egg and Poultry association concluded its work at the Palmer house Saturday morning. An effort will be made during the coming months to induce the eastern railroad lines to make a more favorable rate to rail load shippers than to smaller shippers.

Nearly a Million Members.

Manchester, Ia., Oct. 16.—J. H. Erieham, of Delta, O., president of the National Grange, said at the annual meeting here that there are now nearly 1,000,000 members and 27,000 granges in the United States.

### TRADE REVIEW.

Small Premium Commanded by Gold-Increase of Merchandise Exports.

New York, Oct. 17.—J. O. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say: "Gold continues a small premium. The most serious force in business at present is conservative timidity, and the foreign bankers who have been offering for a small percentage to insure people against a premium on gold until December have been easily and sure profit out of prevalent apprehensions. From Kansas, Nebraska and other states where the silver agitation is said to be strong come orders by many bankers and business men to get their gold at a small premium, and there has also been some demand for board from individuals in other states who are afraid even of their own best judgment."

"One commercial change, which more than any other causes better business in the future, is the excess of merchandise exports over imports. In two weeks of October the exports from New York have increased 20 per cent, against 21.2 in September, while imports have increased 10 per cent, against 12.2 in September. Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$1,000,000 from Australia, now amount to \$2,500,000 since the movement began, of which \$2,250,000 has already arrived, and have not been sent to the banks."

"The heavy movement of grain is the corner stone. After an increase of \$1,527,475 to exports of breadstuffs in September there have been shipments of wheat from the United States alone 2,137,774 bushels for the month, and \$2,834,545 in two weeks of October, against 2,510,271 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and east of the Pacific coast. The winter of agriculture in India is expected in a large part of India as the result of droughts. A high official of Russia now in this country confirms accounts of shortness of grain in Russia. The estimate that Europe will fall 100,000 bushels short of last year in supply of wheat are strongly supported, and while department estimates of yield in this country are not credited, there is every reason to expect a remarkable foreign demand. Wheat has advanced 14 cents for the week. "But and shoe makers get a very narrow margin at old prices, or at an advance of less than 1 per cent. Difficulties threaten the iron manufacture, for pig is higher, Bessemer at \$11.20 and gray forge at \$12.10 at Pittsburgh, while plates, angles and beams are at least 10 per cent higher. Various combinations hold prices only by leaving outside competitors to take the market as far as they can. Steel bars are largely sold at 1 cent, while 1.2 is demanded for iron. All the nails that outsiders can get are sold at 1 cent less than the association asks. Nuts are still sold for less than the pool price, and its shipments in September aggregated 45,000 tons, mainly on sheet and tin plate bars, and the demand for rails is growing weak."

"Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 22 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 41 last year."

MR. WATSON EXPLAINS.

Says He Has Ordered His Name Off the Democratic Ticket.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 19.—A special to the Chronicle from Thompson says: Mr. Watson says it is the truth he has ordered his name off the ticket in Kansas, but it is off the democratic ticket, and not off the fusion ticket. He says there is no fusion ticket in Kansas. There is a democratic ticket and a populist ticket, and democrats have printed over the national and Bryan and Sewall electors the names of Bryan and Watson to deceive populists into voting for electors who will in turn vote for Bryan and Sewall.

"I am willing," said Mr. Watson, "to accept any fair fusion in Kansas that will divide the electors between the populists and the democrats. I am willing even to agree to an equal division, though by reason of the populists voting strength in Kansas, the proper portion would be about eight populist electors to two democrats. I content myself with the democrats, and he who is not content with the democrats and Sewall electors to deceive populist voters and I have ordered my name taken from the democratic ticket."

THE RAMBUSCH AFFAIR.

More Startling Discoveries Are Made at Janesville, Wis.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 19.—Another sensation fell Saturday with the discovery of the fluid with which Rambusch made erasures from the county records, and the further discovery that he had tampered with the records of the court as well as those of the register of deeds. It was supposed that Rambusch had confined his tinkering of the reports to the office of register of deeds, but it has now been discovered that he made use of a duplicate key to the clerk of the court's office and changed the records there. There is no telling what mischief he may have done.

Cuba to Get Help.

Washington, Oct. 17.—If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of independence. It can be stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter. A high official of the administration said that action by the president may be looked for by the first of the year. He will intervene in a manner that will be equivalent to a recognition of the independence of the island.

Fifty Persons Reported Killed.

Berlin, Oct. 16.—It is reported that a railway train on the Saar-Elbe line, conveying a large number of recruits, has been thrown from the tracks and 50 persons killed and many more injured.

Broke the World's Record.</



## MAKE FARMERS RICH.

Possible Under Protection But Impossible Under Free Trade.

New 75,000,000 Acres of Farm Lands Could Be Profitably Employed—Step Wool and Sugar Imports—Produce Both at Home.

Please furnish me the following statistics:

1. Pounds of wool produced in the United States in 1892.
2. Pounds of wool imported in the shape of secured, unsecured and clothing, all reduced to a secured basis.
3. Number of sheep a section of average western land will support for one year.
4. Average wool clip per sheep.
5. Value of wool in 1891 and 1892.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

6. Domestic production of sugar in 1892, 1893 and 1894.
7. Importation of sugar in pounds in 1892 and 1893.
8. Details of cane, beet and sorghum sugar produced per acre.
9. Effect on the Louisiana sugar planters of the Wilson bill.
10. Estimated value of all agricultural products that we import.
11. Estimated increase of agricultural exports to foreign countries under reciprocity, and loss to agriculture by its repeal.

I am a farmer, but I intend to speak for McKinley. DAVID C. DILLE, Vermillion, Kan.

### WOOL.

1. The quantity of the American wool product for 1893 was 209,745,000 pounds.
2. The quantity of wool imported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was 233,511,473 pounds; of shoddy, rags and waste the quantity was 15,071,109, equal to 25,000,000 pounds of wool; of all imported textiles for the 1895 fiscal year was equal to 175,000,000 pounds of wool. This makes the imports of foreign wool—in the shape of wool, shoddy and clothing—amount to 400,800,000 pounds of wool.

3. Average land will support one sheep per acre, this including land used in growing hay that is fed to sheep in winter.
4. The average weight of the fleece for the 1893 clip was 6.1-3 pounds per sheep.
5. The average price of wool in 1891 was 17 cents, and in 1895 it was nine cents per pound. The total farm value of the 1891 clip was \$33,235,256, and of the 1895 clip it was \$20,154,705—a loss of almost one-half.

If the 400,800,000 pounds of wool imported in the shape of raw material, rags, shoddy and clothing were all produced in the United States, it would need an increase of 72,750,000 sheep to American flocks on the basis of 6.1-3 pounds of wool per sheep, thus occupying as many more acres (72,750,000) of American farm and pasture lands.

### SUGAR.

6. The domestic production of cane, beet and sorghum sugar in 1892, 1893 and 1894 was as follows:

Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Sorghum.
1892	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
1893	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
1894	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000

\* On which bounty was paid.

7. Importation of sugar for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was 3,556,209,163 pounds, and for the 1893 fiscal year it was 3,556,233,537 pounds.
8. The average production of cane sugar per acre is 4,500 pounds; of beet sugar it has been about 1,700 pounds, but should be more. When farmers begin to thoroughly understand the culture of the sugar beet the average production per acre will undoubtedly be larger.

9. The effect of the Wilson bill upon the Louisiana sugar planters has been a loss of about one cent a pound upon every pound of sugar which they have since produced, besides the incalculable losses incurred through delay in the payment of the bounty which had been previously honestly earned.

In order to produce the amount of sugar now imported, there would be required 920 beet sugar factories, with a capacity of 250 tons of beets each for every working day of 24 hours. Each factory would work up the product of 2,500 acres of sugar beets, and the 920 factories would utilize the product of 1,800,000 acres. At an average of ten tons of sugar beets per acre this would equal 18,000,000 tons of beets. The total number of men employed in the factories and in the beet fields would represent a population of about 2,500,000 people.

The total average amount annually paid for sugar beets required by 920 factories, in order to produce 1,715,591 tons of sugar now imported, would be: For 18,000,000 tons of beets, at \$1 per ton, \$18,000,000, 40 per cent, of which (or nearly \$7,200,000) would on an average represent the farmers' share of the total sum earned.

The average cost of construction of each factory having a capacity of 250 tons is \$192,000; or, for 920 factories, \$176,640,000, which would be distributed among our machine shops and the building trades, the bulk of this amount of money going to American labor.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

10. Under the Wilson bill for the 1895 and 1896 fiscal years the value of all articles of food and live animals imported from foreign countries has exceeded \$225,000,000 each year.
11. A report of the ways and means committee on the subject of reciprocity and commercial treaties shows that the exports from the United States to the republics and colonies of Central and South America and to the West Indies increased from \$90,413,516 in 1891 to \$103,417,075 in 1895—a gain of just \$13,000,000. But there was a decrease in our exports to the same countries to \$37,249,254 in 1895, a loss of \$15,000,000 of export trade in two years. For the 1895 fiscal year just closed our exports to similar countries amounted to \$20,273,000, slightly less than in 1890, before we had reciprocity.

In 1890 the total area of farm lands in the United States was 622,213,519 acres, of which 357,616,743 acres were improved and 264,601,564 acres unimproved. The acreage devoted to some of our principal staple crops in 1895 was as follows:

Crop.	Area.
Wheat	100,000,000
Corn	150,000,000
Cotton	10,000,000
Hay	100,000,000
Barley	10,000,000
Oats	10,000,000
Rye	10,000,000
Sorghum	10,000,000
Sugar	10,000,000
Wool	10,000,000

These crops occupy two-thirds of the entire area of improved farm lands in the United States. If we could only utilize an additional 75,000,000 acres in raising all our own sugar and the sheep necessary to supply the quantity of wool that we import in different forms it can be very readily understood what an impetus would be given to American farming. The area devoted to crops of which we now produce a surplus and in which prices are barely remunerative or entirely unremunerative could be reduced, thus improving the values of such crops, while the general value of farm lands, particularly where sheep and sugar could be raised advantageously, would be greatly enhanced. And these betterments to the condition of American agriculture are possible and feasible under the policy of protection, which, in the interest of our farmers, should be rigidly enforced.

In this connection it is important to note the different attitudes of the two presidential candidates toward American agriculture. We quote them, as follows, from their different speeches in congress:

MR. BRYAN. "I am for free wool."

MR. MCKINLEY. "If there is any one industry which appeals with more force than another for the protective duties, it is this."

MR. BRYAN. "It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either."

MR. MCKINLEY. "The McKinley tariff is a tariff of protection, and it is a tariff of protection for the American farmer."

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## THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—  
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For Coroner—  
G. C. FINGRY.

"You cannot coin prosperity," was a true remark of McKinley.

If you are a Republican give the Republican candidates your vote.

During September \$3,630,000 in silver money was coined from bullion in the treasury.

Has anyone explained to you yet how the free coinage of silver will help YOU any?

The Chicago Record vote shows three from Oneida county for Bryan and eighty-three for McKinley.

The issues of this campaign is whether or not the times and business shall be put back to their 1892 standard or whether we are to have another four years of uncertainty and depression.

Col. C. A. Morton, of Fargo, a veteran Democratic leader, says, in an interview in the Argus: "A month ago it looked as if the Demo-Pop silverites might carry North Dakota; now, all the indications point the other way."

The free coinage of silver will do one of two things. It will either make bullion silver worth double its present price and enrich those who own it or else it will depreciate the value of the money one half and cheat everybody who has not got silver bullion.

The campaign has reached the claim stage. Hanna claims 386 sure for McKinley and Jones claims 366 sure for Bryan. One feature of the claims cannot be overlooked and that is the one that Hanna seems to be able to come nearer telling where and why McKinley will get the votes he claims.

The Herald, which is supporting Bryan, says that it will be impossible to hold the Republican vote away from the Democratic county candidates. Can anyone give a good reason why any Republican should support any Democrat for office this year, when their own nominees are just as good.

The death of Edward H. Winchester, of Phillips, last Saturday was a shock to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was sick but a few days. Caught a severe cold, and before he realized his condition had further exposed himself so that pneumonia took a fatal hold upon his system. He was a man universally respected. He carried the good will of all his townpeople, and his loss will be keenly felt in the community where he lived. He was a successful man of the world and amassed considerable money, all by hard work and sound judgment. He was a kind and just man, and to those he liked was lenient to a marked degree. He leaves a wife and two children in a beautiful home which had just been completed. He would have well served the district in the State Senate and his loss is the district's. The funeral services Tuesday were attended by hundreds from all over this section of the state, and the respect shown his memory cannot fail but be a consolation to the bereaved relatives.

Chapter on Money-Making.

If a man takes a piece of steel worth 15 cents and makes of it watch-springs worth \$100, that is skill.

If he takes a piece of paper worth two cents and writes on it a poem that sells for \$50, that is genius.

If he takes a farm worth \$5 an acre and by his labor and knowledge puts it in heart again and makes it worth \$20 an acre, that is work.

If a man takes a hammer worth 60 cents and in a day's use it earns \$1.35, that's hard work.

If a man buys a yearling at a trotting sale for \$15 that in its 3-year form develops ability to make a mile at a 2:06 1/4, that is judgment.

If a man buys a silver mine he has never seen and it makes him a millionaire, that's luck.

If a man buys an article today for \$1.50 and sells it tomorrow for \$3.69, that's business.

But when a government takes 53 cents' worth of silver and coins it into a cart-wheel, and says legislatively that it is 100 cents, or a dollar, and pays it out as such to its creditors, that is not finance, but highway robbery.—From the New York Sun.

## BORES IN PARLIAMENT.

They Receive scant Courtesy When They Are Gaily of a Bull.

Parliamentary manners are brutal in Westminster when a member in debate is convicted of a bull. A speaker with an expansive oratorical manner recently astonished the commons with an outburst of unconscious humor. He was speaking of the ruin and exhaustion wrought by misgovernment in Ireland and worked himself up into a fine frenzy of excited declamation.

"The population of Ireland," he exclaimed with flashing eyes and outstretched arms, "has been decimated to the extent of two-thirds."

The mathematical absurdity of the statement did not fail to excite amusement, although the bull was less obvious than a similar one attributed to an Irish member, Major O'Gorman.

"The population of Ireland," said the contentious major in the commons, "is 6,000,000 less than it would be if it were an uninhabited island."

That was a joke which provoked unrestrained merriment among the benches. The Irish members are pardoned many blunders, however, because they are, with few exceptions, humorous speakers, who enliven the tedious of debate with merry quips and jests. The borer, who are constantly speaking with unvarying dullness and diffuseness, are not spared when they make slips of the tongue.

A member who, in the course of a long, uninteresting speech, was careless enough to say, "The time has come and is rapidly arriving" was greeted with a wild howl of ridicule and delight from the benches. He was dazed by the uproar, not understanding what the honorable members were laughing at, but his unconsciousness and stupidity only served to prolong and deepen the merriment. It was the English parliamentary method of punishing a bore.

Good jokes are rare in the house of commons. A neat epigram excites a ripple of mirth, a gushing sarcasm stirs a movement of plausible surprise, but the loudest laughter follows some stupid and insane commonplace from a speaker to whom the house is compelled to listen too often.

"I would have proceeded to remark," said a pompous debater, "if I had not already anticipated and repeated myself."

The sentence could not be finished. There was a loud roar of laughter, which was prolonged and repeated when the speaker attempted to go on with his speech.

It was cruel treatment, but possibly it was wholesome discipline for a garrulous speaker who had exhausted the patience of his audience on many occasions.

Parliament is the hardest of all schools in which to serve an apprenticeship in public speaking. Mr. Farnell learned to speak when the members were bent upon interrupting him and howling him down, but few public men have the pertinacity and grit that he displayed. He was never, however, a bore. His manner in his early days in parliament was crude and halting, but he always had something to say, although he did not at first know how to say it.—Youth's Companion.

Schwatka and His Servant.

While in garrison at Fort Sheridan, S. D., Lieutenant Schwatka had an Irish servant whom he had taken from the ranks, and who, like his commanding officer and employer, was subject to occasional spasms. One morning after Schwatka had been sitting up with some visiting comrades he left orders with his servant that he should be promptly awakened at 9 o'clock. About noon the lieutenant arose without having been called, and opening the door leading from his bedroom to the dining room in the log quarters which he occupied discovered his servant lying dead drunk on the floor before him.

Schwatka raised him from the floor and shook him as a mastiff would a terrier, exclaiming to him: "You infernal scoundrel, don't you know that I ordered you to wake me at 9 o'clock? Here I find you drunk in violation of your agreement that you would never get under the influence of liquor while I was on a drunk." The Irishman straightened himself up for attention, saluted and replied:

"Yes, sir, but you never give me no chance. You're kept me sober for three weeks by staying drunk yourself, ye lave."

Schwatka forgave him.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## THE SARATOGA HOP.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS DESCRIBES THE GAY FUNCTION.

It Was Pleasant Enough For the Young Danes, but the Chaperon Withered Away Among Moldering Mothers—Emotions of the Young and the Not Young.

Mr. W. D. Howells' novelette "An Open Eyed Conspiracy," in The Century, contains the following description of that important social function, a Saratoga hop:

She and the evening were equally fitted for the event to which they seemed equally dedicated. The dancing was to be out of doors on a vast planking, or platform, set up in the heart of that bosky court which the hotel inclosed. Around this platform drooped the slim, tall Saratogan trees, and over it hung the Saratogan sky, of a nocturnal blue very rare in our latitude, with the stars faint in its depths, and by and by a white moon that permitted itself a modest competition with the electric lights effulgent everywhere. There was a great crowd of people in the portico, the vestibule and the inner piazzas and on the lawn around the platform, where "the trodden weed" sent up the sweet scent of bruised grass in the cool night air. My foolish old heart bounded with a pulse of youth at the thought of all the gay and tender possibilities of such a scene.

But the young people under my care seemed in no haste to mingle in it. We oldsters are always fancying youth impatient, but there is no time of life which has so much patience. It behaves as if it had eternity before it—an eternity of youth—instead of a few days and years and then the frosty pow. We who are young no longer think we would do so and so if we were young, as women think they would do so and so if they were men, but if we were really young again we should not do at all what we think.

We should not hurry to experience our emotions; we should not press forward to discharge our duties or repair our mistakes; we should not seize the occasion to make a friend or reconcile an enemy; we should let weeks and months go by in the realization of a passion and trust all sorts of contingencies and accidents to help us out with its confession. The thoughts of youth are very long, and its conclusions are deliberate and delayed and often withheld altogether. It is age which is tremulously eager in these matters and cannot wait with the fine patience of nature in her growing moods.

As soon even as I was in the hotel I was impatient to press through to the place where the dancing was, and where I already heard the band playing. I knew very well that when we got there I should have to sit down somewhere on the edge of the platform with the other frumps and fogies and begin taking cold in my dress coat and want to doze off without being able to, while my young people were waiting together or else promenading up and down, ignoring me or recognizing me by the offer of a fan and the question whether I was not simply melting. I have seen how the poor chaperon fares at such times. But they, so are of their fun, were by no means desirous to have it over or even to have it begin. They dawdled through the thronged hotel office, where other irresponsible pairs were coming and going under the admiring eyes of the hotel loungers, and they wandered up and down the waste parlors and sat on tete-a-tetes just to try them apparently, and Miss Gage verified in the mirrors the beauty which was reflected in all eyes. They amused themselves with the extent of the richly carpeted and upholstered desolation around them, where only a few lonely and aging women lurked about on sofas and ottomans, and they fell to playing with their compassion for the piteous spectators at the long veranda windows trying to penetrate with their forbidden eyes to the hop going on in the court far beyond the intermediary desert of the parlors.

When they signified at last that they were ready for me to lead them on to the dance, I would so much rather have gone to bed that there are no words for the comparison. Then, when we got to the place, which I should never have been able to reach in the world if it had not been for the young energy and inspiration of Kendrick, and they had put me in a certain seat with Miss Gage's wraps beside me where they could find me, they went off and danced for hours and hours. For hours and hours! For ages and ages, while I withered away amid moldering mothers and saw my charges through the dreadful half dreams of such a state whirling in the waltz, hopping in the polka, sliding in the galop and then endlessly walking up and down between the dances and eating and drinking the chill refreshments that it made my teeth chatter to think of.

I suppose they decently came to me from time to time, though they seemed to be always dancing, for I could afterward remember Miss Gage taking a wrap from me now and then, and quickly coming back to shed it upon my lap again. I got so chilled that if they had not been unmistakably women's wraps I should have bundled them all about my shoulders, which I could almost bear creak with rheumatism. I must have fallen into a sort of drowse at last, for I was having a dispute with some sort of authority, which turned out to be Mrs. March, and upbraiding her with the fact that there were no women's wraps which would also do for a man, when the young people stood arm in arm before me, and Miss Gage said that she was tired to death now, and they were going.

Differentiated.

"Ostriches swallow rocks to help grind their food."

"Yes, and poor, down-trodden man grinds his own food and gives the rocks to his landlady."—Detroit Free Press.

A Change of Opinion.

A Mississippi Valley Churchman—that is the name now given to the western ritualists—in talking about the Episcopalians of Massachusetts one evening, summed them up in this way: "In the old days of Bishop Eastburn, when the Churchmen of the Bay State were a select remnant, they thought they were too good for God to damn; now they think that God is too good to damn them, thus proving that the hard Churchman and the loose Churchman finally reach the same point."—New York Tribune.

When dogs refuse their food, the chances are for a rain. It often happens that a storm is foretold by dogs seeking long leaved grass and chewing and swallowing the blades.

The insurance of buildings against fire loss was practiced in Rome in the time of Augustus.

## RIVERSIDE DAIRY.

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My goods are the very best, and I can supply customers at Chicago and Louisville wholesale prices.

Fine California Wines a Specialty.

Give us a call and sample goods and prices.

## J. Weisen's Provision Depot

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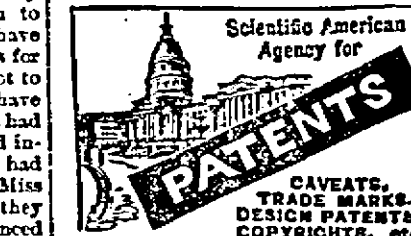
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GUS HORN, Prop.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

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- "77" for HAY FEVER
- For Dr. Humphreys' and his remedies on receipt of price, 25¢ in 10¢ boxes, and 50¢ in 20¢ boxes, send 25¢ in 10¢ boxes, and 50¢ in 20¢ boxes, to Dr. J. C. Humphreys, 111 E. 21st St., New York.

How are you fixed these cool days for

# Stoves

We mean Heaters, both for cooking and comfort? We have the best line and sell them at the lowest of prices. We would like to have you call and see them.

## Guns and Rifles.

We handle a line of the above goods that can't be beat. The deer season promises to be an exceptionally good one this year, and we are prepared to fill big orders.

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## New Clothing

We have just opened a big lot of the Best and Cheapest (custom made) All Wool Suits for Men and offer them at only

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The Cloth is worth more. In boys goods the same way: all wool suits at \$1.00; Strictly all wool at \$2.00. Nobody else will match it. We charge nothing for looking at them.

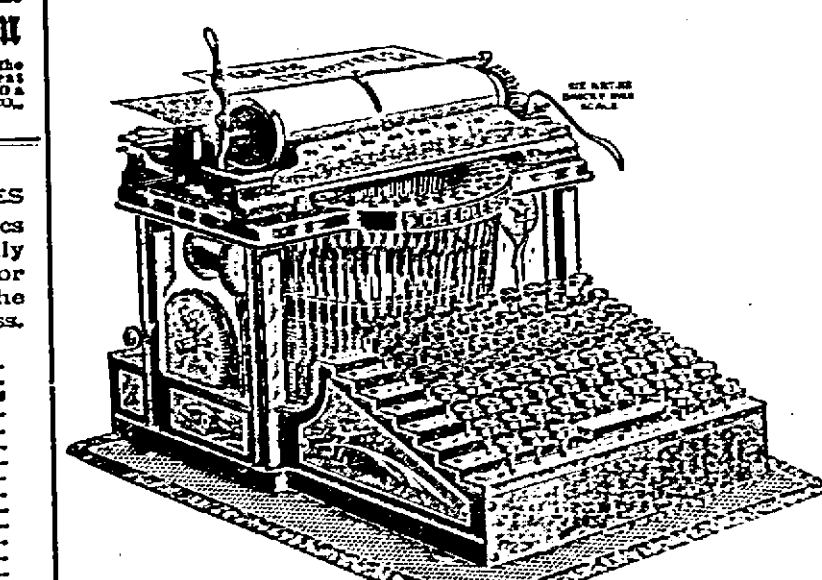
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It is now known that the Liver is the most important as well as the largest organ in the body. The Liver transforms digested food into pure rich blood. The Liver acts as a filter, removing all impurities from the blood.

The Liver secretes bile, which assists in digestion, destroys disease germs, removes all waste and poisonous matter from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eating, improper food, alcoholic drinks, exposure, or it is inherited.

When the Liver becomes affected, all the organs and tissues of the body suffer; a general lassitude, weakness and dizziness follows; headache becomes frequent, the bowels constipated, impure matter is absorbed, and waste tissues retained in the blood. The blood rapidly becomes impure; pimples, boils and sallow complexion may appear, digestion is affected, the food sours in the stomach causing belching, heart-burn, sour stomach. Disease germs may now enter the system unharmed and cause bilious, malarial, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms of a diseased liver which differ in different persons.

We will now consider the remedy:—Dr. Ray's Liver-Tonic is a new and scientific discovery prepared solely for Liver diseases by the Medical Association, specialists, of Chicago. It has been tested daily in their practice, and so wonderful has been their success with it, that they are now placing it on the market that all may try and be convinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pimples, impure blood, and sallow complexion, blood purifiers may relieve you, but if you want to be cured, doctor the cause, (Liver disease) with Dr. Ray's Liver-Tonic.

All intelligent Physicians now admit that the majority of human ailments arise from the Liver. Biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss of appetite, dizziness and constipation are common ailments; don't neglect them; they indicate commencing disease of your Liver. Dr. Ray's Liver-Tonic will cure and cure you. It is put up in tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take, harmless, yet efficient in its action.

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## HE GOT EVEN.

A Virginia Justice Who Had a Grudge Against Washington.

A Washington man who had some business before one of the smaller courts in a Virginia county went down there on a recent Saturday to attend to it. He found the judge before whom the matter came, and as it was a merely pro forma proceeding he had no anticipation of trouble in getting it done. When the matter was presented, the judge said:

"No, sah. If I transact that business for you, I will have to open co't, and I will not open co't for any Washington man on Saturday."

"Why not?" asked the astonished Capital City man.

"Because, sah, I went down to Washington on a Saturday not long ago, and not a single judge was sitting in the co't. I am an attorney, sah, an attorney admitted to practice in Washington co'ts, and yet because it was a Saturday I was not allowed to practice there, sah, when I had some vital points to make, sah."

"Well, I am not to be blamed for that," said the man from Washington. "You ought not to hold me responsible for what the judges do or do not do."

"It makes no difference, sah; you are a part of the system, a devilish bad system, sah, and you must help to reform it, sah, and you are the first man I have had opportunity to impress my views upon, and I am going to make them felt. Go home and reform your system of Saturday co'ts, and then come to me, sah."

And Virginia got even with Washington in two cases.—Washington Star.

## Not Loyal For Service In Cuba.

Spanish soldiers are betraying an innumerable aversion to a campaign in Cuba, and desertions have been very frequent of late. This has led to the adoption of an extremely strict surveillance along the Pyrenean frontier, and all the trains running to France are carefully scrutinized by the Spanish gendarmes, to the annoyance and discomfort of many of the passengers. Young men are subjected to a severe examination, and those who are unable to establish their identity or give a satisfactory explanation of the motives of their journey are compelled to alight and are conducted to the gendarmerie, where they are again plied with questions, all the deserters detected in this way being at once handed over to the military authorities. This often entails considerable delay, and in spite of the watchfulness of the officials many young soldiers still succeed in making their way into France.—London Telegraph.

## Same Thing.

Mrs. Tiddledewinks (from behind her paper)—I wonder what this means. In describing Miss Cupid's wedding the paper says she was married in the "extracting room."

Mr. Tiddledewinks—Her father wrote the account, I fancy. He is a dentist, you know.

Mrs. Tiddledewinks—But I don't quite see.

Mr. Tiddledewinks—He probably means "drawing room."—Washington Times.

## Enough.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me so long as I live."

"Refused?"

"No; accepted."—London Tit-Bits.

## Mendel's Italian Prisoners.

While most of Mendel's Italian prisoners are being harshly treated many of them have a comparatively easy time. The wealthy Abyssinian women insisted that their husbands should take into their houses those prisoners who were able to render services that gratified their personal vanity, so that hair cutters, perfume makers, tailors and shoemakers are very well treated. Queen Taiten herself set an example in this respect, and those of the officers and soldiers capable of using a pencil skillfully live in her residence under the best conditions, being employed in painting the walls of her new palace. A photographer is making considerable sums of money by taking portraits of the ladies of the court.—London Letter.

## Down of the Derby.

The derby hat is a thing of the past. Time was when no self-respecting racegoer thought of presenting himself upon the Epsom downs without a white hat and a green veil. But this state of things exists no longer. Hats were conspicuous enough at Epsom at the last Derby, but the white hat was conspicuous mainly by its absence, while veils were few and far between.—Boston Post.

## Oneida County Fair Premium List.

(Continued.)

BEST F. GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.	
Best bushel wheat, J. Proctor	\$1.00
Best bushel yellow corn, Peter Christenson	1.00
Best bushel yellow corn, A. M. Rogers	1.00
Best bushel yellow corn, F. D. Briggs	1.00
Best bushel white beans, J. Christenson	1.00
Best field peas, J. Christenson	1.00

CLASS 25.	
Best bushel potatoes, P. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
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Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00
Best bushel potatoes, J. Christenson	1.00

CLASS 30. PLAIN NEEDLE WORK.	
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. Howe	\$1.00
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. Germond	1.00
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. Germond	1.00
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. Germond	1.00
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Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. Germond	1.00

CLASS 31. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
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Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
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CLASS 32. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
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CLASS 33. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
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CLASS 34. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
Best piece calico quilt, Mrs. A. Christenson	1.00
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CLASS 35. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 36. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 38. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 39. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 40. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 41. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 42. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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CLASS 45. FINE NEEDLE WORK.	
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Shoes.

Shoes.

Shoes.

Too many shoes are the cause of this remarkable cut in prices. The goods are all right, as good as we could procure today and were bought when shoes were cheap. We have too many however and must close some of them out. In order to move them quickly we have not allowed the cost to stand in the way as you will notice by the price put on them. We intend closing out men's shoes entirely. We haven't room for them. You will find in placing your money in a pair of our shoes that you have not been misled but have used exceedingly good judgment.

Shoes for Everybody.

Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, lace or button, London, needle or dollar toe, a 4.00 shoe, at.....	\$3.00
Ladies' 3.50 Kid button shoe, needle, razor or square toe.....	2.75
Ladies' 3.25 button shoe, in very fine Kid, tokio or razor toe, at.....	2.50
Ladies' 3.00 button Kid shoe, London or needle toe.....	2.50
Ladies' 2.50 Kid button shoe, Grecian pattern, at.....	2.00
Ladies' 1.50 Kid button shoe, at.....	1.00
Ladies' 1.10 Kid Button Shoes, for this sale.....	.98
Men's 2.75 Felt Congress Shoes, at.....	1.98
Men's 1.50 Shoes, Bats, at.....	1.19
Men's 2.50 Shoes in Congress and Bats, at.....	1.78
Men's 3.00 Call Shoes, Congress and Bats, at.....	2.00
Men's 3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes in Congress and Bats	2.50
Men's 4.00 Goodyear Welt Fine Call Shoes, at.....	3.00
Men's 5.00 Kangaroo Shoes, at.....	4.00

All Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes are marked to correspond with the above prices.

Brown St. IRVIN GRAY.

You run no risk

of getting musty or poor grades of FLOUR if you patronize



**CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.**  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.









Grab 'Em  
Quick.

We are now offering  
our entire stock of Ladies' fine  
Shoes at extremely low prices  
which will certainly cause them  
to move rapidly. As we have  
decided to put in an entire  
new line in the near future it  
is absolutely necessary that  
we dispose of every pair of  
them—absolutely MUST.

## Shoes.

- Lot 30, best quality French  
kid, lace, popular style toe  
Pat. leather tip and trim'd,  
worth \$3.50, now \$2.50
- Lot 27, Razor toe, button, pat.  
leather tip, desirable styles  
worth \$3.50, now \$3.00
- Lot 25, Pointed toe, button,  
regular \$3.00 value, to  
close .....\$2.25
- Lot 32, Ludlow's Celebrated  
hand turned button, only  
a few pairs left, worth \$5.  
to close.....\$3.50
- Lot 26, opera toe, button, 3.50  
value, now.....\$2.50
- Lot 19, opera toe, lace, worth  
\$3.00, now.....\$2.25
- Lot 22, opera toe, Button,  
3.00 value, now.....\$2.25
- Lot 23, square toe, Button,  
worth 3.00, now.....\$2.25
- Lot 29, Razor toe, button,  
American kid, worth, 3.50  
now.....\$2.50
- Lot 17, Goodyear welt sole,  
button, 3.00 value \$2.25
- Lot 20, Square toe, hand turn-  
ed, button, 3.00.....\$2.25
- Lot 24, Invisible cork sole,  
colt skin, sells the world  
over for 3.00, our price  
.....\$2.50
- Lot 15, Pointed toe, button,  
worth \$2.50 now.....\$2.00

When you stop to think  
of our clearance sale, where  
values have been sent below  
the bargain line it is a privi-  
lege to buy such beautiful  
goods for such low prices.  
Judge from the sample values  
above.

Cash Dep't Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,  
RHINELANDER.

No Misrepresentation—the secret  
of our success.



(CONTINUED.)

The men withdrew, leaving Pierce,  
Whitley and the sheriff with Eric.  
Breakfast was prepared for them, and  
they were soon discussing the situation  
over the table, at the head of which sat  
Lela, Kulcan having departed, in a sud-  
den accession of courage, to the city to  
calm the people there. Eric explained  
the state of affairs briefly, giving them  
an insight into the politics and religion  
of the Atlans, the recent effort of Chal-  
pa to obtain a hold upon the offices, and  
an account of his attempt upon Eric  
and of Chalpa's death, leading up to the  
action of the previous night, when the  
Ering had attracted the attention of the  
rescuers camped in the canyon.

Knowing nothing of Cale or the sher-  
iff he refrained from any description of  
the treasure he had found, but he stated  
that he had accumulated considerable  
gold and silver, which he thought per-  
haps had better be equally divided among  
the men. This arrangement he felt  
would reward them liberally, in addi-  
tion to their stipulated pay. It was  
agreed by Cale and the sheriff that this  
would be most satisfactory, and the  
matter was then dropped.

Pierce now regaled Eric—and Lela as  
well—with a resume of political and  
other events which had occurred in the  
world from which Gilbert had been shut  
out, and the noon hour was upon them  
before he had finished. Meanwhile the  
other two men had grown tired and  
withdrew to the camp. Then it was that  
Eric took Pierce more fully into his con-  
fidence and made his eyes fairly bulge  
with an account of the vast treasure  
within the city, but he had scruples  
hard to overcome, which made it diffi-  
cult to see his title to the hoard, and  
these were shared by Pierce.

After their noon meal they resolved to  
go to the city and confer with Iklapel  
both upon this matter and the general  
effect of the new arrivals upon the city's  
welfare. In passing along to the temple  
Gilbert noted carefully the faces of the  
people, and was glad to observe a cheer-  
ful temper apparent. While there was  
mourning, he knew, in several houses,  
he could see no evidence of an ill feel-  
ing, and he hoped that the crisis was  
over and the deaths of the most violent  
and powerful leaders had ended all trou-  
ble.

They found old Iklapel at the temple  
and many priests around him. He had  
just finished a wise and forcible sermon,  
in which he had outlined the many ben-  
efits which would accrue to the nation  
from following Eric's plans, accusing  
Chalpa's memory bitterly and with great  
force as the cause of all discord. He had  
depreciated the craving for power and  
place which had caused all the trouble,  
and had drawn his hearers by his power-  
ful logic and noble oratory to a recog-  
nition of the truth—that civilization  
would, if adopted at once without re-  
serve, place them upon an equality with  
the rest of the world and prevent the  
miserable decadence which would surely  
ensue if they continued in their old  
customs and beliefs.

Then, following upon the old priest's  
words, Eric stood before them and told  
them simply and carefully of the his-  
tory of other nations. For two hours he  
addressed them—and the gathering of  
priests grew to a great multitude over  
him—telling them of Greece and  
Rome; of England and America; of  
Peru and Mexico, and of the race of In-  
dians dying off the face of the earth be-  
cause civilization is too powerful for  
them to resist, and they are too weak to  
accept its customs. When he had fin-  
ished, behold, Kulcan arose, and raising  
his hands cried:

"My brethren and friends, our Quetzal  
speaks wise words. I fear he will  
leave us if we are stubborn and head-  
strong, and we want him with us. Do we  
not?" He was answered with shouts of  
hearty volume and feeling. "Now that  
Chalpa is gone from us there will be no  
more trouble, and I feel that if Quetzal  
were our governor we would be prosper-  
ous and content. I desire not the office;  
it is left to me, for I am too easily influ-  
enced this way and that. You want a  
wise man, a great father like our Quetzal,  
who knows the men of all the earth  
and their tongues and their wily ways,  
that he may protect us from them and  
guard us from the enemy who comes in  
forms we know not. Let us have a great  
meeting in the estufa tonight and hold  
another election. Go now and tell all  
the people, and think well upon Iklapel's  
words and Quetzal's and mine, the least  
of you all."

They dispersed, and Eric led Iklapel  
into the temple and seated himself be-  
side him, Pierce standing outside looking  
down with curious eyes upon the city.

Eric opened at once upon the subject  
of the treasure, telling him frankly how  
much it was valued by the rest of the  
world and to what mad extremes men  
would go for a tenth or a twentieth of  
it. He told him its worth, but succeeded  
only in dimly impressing it upon the  
priest, but Iklapel realized keenly the  
evils that would follow a repetition of  
the scenes of Cortez or Pizarro's plun-  
derings as depicted by Eric. He heard  
the latter through without saying much  
until Eric finally said:

"Now, my father Iklapel, you are the  
oldest here. You have said the treasure  
is mine, but it is yours and your people's  
to hold or to give away. Tell me now,  
what say you as to its disposition?"

"You have told me many things," he  
began. "You have made my heart soar  
and my ears burn with wondrous tales  
of your great people and their cities.  
I yearn to see them. I long to witness  
these wonders, but I am old, and I grow  
feeble. But my people are young; they

are your brothers now. Why should they  
not see and have these marvels? You  
tell me that we have the wealth of many  
nations, and that wealth does all things.  
Why cannot you bring these wonders  
here? Need you leave us if you can  
command these things? Need you go  
away if you can bring them here to us?  
Thus we can at one bound overleap the  
gulf which separates us from the New  
World and be equal in wealth and knowl-  
edge and power to any city of the earth.  
"We are not dull, we learn readily,  
and you will be proud of your people  
before another decade passes. Here in  
this city you can plan new enterprises,  
put in practice your theories of govern-  
ment, and make of this ancient Atlans  
so full of all the memories of past ages,  
a new and mighty city—a monument to  
your wisdom forever. I leave it in your  
hands, oh, my Quetzal; 'tis yours to take  
or leave—this treasure. I give it to you  
as I have the power, but ponder well my  
words, for they are full of wisdom given  
me this day by God himself."

"But," answered Eric, "it is no ordi-  
nary undertaking that you propose. One  
man could not hope to rule this people  
alone."

"You will have all the power of this  
wealth behind you," interrupted Iklapel.  
"You can make the law."

"But not enforce it, my old friend.  
There's the rub. Money may rule where  
it is feared or worshiped, but here,  
where men do not need much, they do  
not fear the power of wealth. The mere  
possession of money will not be  
enough for one who wishes to rule a peo-  
ple. Once upon a time, centuries ago, a  
Roman who was very rich bought from  
the pretorian guards the great office of  
emperor, but he could hold it only sixty-  
six days. Then another and able Roman,  
Severus, defeated and beheaded him. That  
was long ago, but the lesson remains."

"Truly," answered Iklapel; "yet I  
think you have the ability to manage  
our people. They love you and perhaps  
fear you also."

Eric had already made up his mind.  
"Well, I will try it; it will be an ex-  
periment. It may fail, and it may prove  
an immense success, but it is full of  
trouble and probably danger."

"It may be so," said the old priest,  
"but it is a laudable undertaking. You  
have behind you the knowledge of all  
the failures and successes in other lands  
to guide you."

"I have it," cried Eric. "No, I shall  
not leave you, Iklapel. We will build  
up Atlans and make it a great city—the  
wonder of the world."

He went out to Pierce, and taking  
him by the hand said: "Old man, I've  
made up my mind. We will stay here,  
Lela and I. Yes, don't look so amazed.  
I mean it. I am going to run this town  
myself after this and give it a boom."

Pierce looked blank for a moment.  
"But, confound it, after we've taken  
all this trouble to save your skin you  
want to remain here and go through it  
all over again?"

"No; there will be no trouble. De-  
cided I want you to stay here for awhile  
(a year or so, old fellow, eh?) and get  
into our ways. You'll like the place.  
Wonderful trout fishing, splendid snipe  
shooting, fine climate. Oh, you'll enjoy  
it, I know."

Then, growing earnest, he outlined his  
plan to Pierce. It was, in brief, to di-  
vide about fifty thousand dollars among  
the men who had been hired for the ex-  
pedition, and retaining Whitley and  
Sheriff Woodruff dismiss them all. He  
would then call together the chief  
men of the city and form a board of  
directors under his own presidency, lay-  
ing before them a scheme of manage-  
ment which he was sure would insure to  
the benefit of all.

The city would simply be a great  
stock company, capitalized from its own  
priestly savings, and its earnings would  
be divided among the people. There  
were rich mines to be worked, and  
which alone would make the people  
wealthy; in fact, the more he thought  
of it the more feasible it seemed, and he  
grew enthusiastic at the prospect.

Although Pierce was not so sanguine,  
he still felt that with unknown millions  
in hand almost any scheme could be car-  
ried out, and he felt like trying the ex-  
periment. He looked dubious, however.

"Understand me," added Eric. "I  
mean business. It is not all pure philan-  
thropy by any means. I know we will  
have to buck against ignorance, super-  
stition and fear; also there will be a rush  
of outsiders, speculators, land grabbers  
and others here that must be checked.  
The government will perhaps interfere;  
the state certainly will. We will need  
all our wits and more to manage things,  
and even the success of the plan may be  
our undoing, for when they are all edu-  
cated twenty years hence other interests  
will perhaps be more powerful."

"And therefore it would be wise,"  
interposed Pierce, "for us to place away  
in some good, solid securities a few mil-  
lions for the use of original charter mem-  
bers, as it were, in case the board of di-  
rectors is voted out of office some time  
in the future."

"Just so," Eric answered, "and Iklapel  
himself would say the same. At least  
it is no more than other discover-  
ers and conquerors have always done."

"Only they took all there was in  
sight," said Pierce, "and we propose to  
take only a small percentage. Are  
Whitley and Woodruff in that all?"

"Perhaps it is better that they remain  
outside—for the present anyway," Eric  
answered, laughing.

That night the inhabitants of Atlan  
in a great meeting elected Gilbert  
their governor. The voting was by ac-  
clamation, and the whole proceeding  
did not take fifteen minutes. He was  
summoned and made a speech to them,  
unfolding his ideas in the simplest man-  
ner so that they comprehended his  
scheme readily. They were quick to see  
the advantages of the plan, although  
they had no monopolistic corporations  
as examples to teach them the power of  
combination. But he laid great stress  
upon the difficult nature of the task, and  
again and again laid before them the ne-  
cessity of constant toil, ceaseless vigi-  
lance and tireless patience.

"Most of all, above all, work, work,  
work," he cried. "It is the soul, the life  
of the world; the aim and end of living  
—aye, 'tis life itself."

The next day the wagon train came  
into the city, and the Atlans crowded  
about the canvas covered wagons, filled  
with mingled curiosity and fear. The  
horses terrified them by their every ac-  
tion; the wagons amazed them; their  
eyes were fixed before the day passed  
with staring at the marvels that were  
displayed on every hand. Many of them  
made most advantageous bargains, ex-  
changing gold and silver ornaments,  
mere baubles, for the rare things the  
strangers brought. Their greatest de-  
sire was for the axes, hatchets and hunt-  
ing and pocketknives. But some queer  
trades were made. One aged chief had  
obtained a pair of eyeglasses and was  
beside himself with delight at the res-  
toration of his vision, while another re-  
veled in the possession of a compass and  
spent his time showing the unerring  
needle to his astonished friends.

Eric had cautioned them not to be too  
liberal in their dealings with the white  
men, and also tried to prevent their be-  
ing swindled, and endeavored to prevent  
too palpable swindling on his men's part,  
but it was nearly impossible. The tempta-  
tion was too great on both sides to be  
restrained, and it was curious to see the  
complacent sense of satisfaction and the  
realization of clever business tact beam-  
ing in the faces of those of the Atlans  
who had made good bargains from an  
Atlan point of view. They knew they  
had outwitted the newcomers and gotten  
something for nothing, and they were  
mightily pleased with themselves.

In the evening Kulcan came to Eric  
and said:

"Brother, tomorrow I shall hand over  
to you the office and its powers."

"But," interrupted Eric, "before you  
do so you must perform a ceremony—  
one upon which I have set my heart.  
You must wed us, Lela and me, as the  
last act of your tenure of office."

"It shall be so," cried Kulcan with de-  
light. "I am glad it falls to me! In-  
deed it repays me for the loss of the  
great dignity of being governor, which  
loss, believe me, does not sadden me at  
all. In truth, I confess to a feeling of  
relief at the thought that it becomes my  
father's son, but still I feel it."

On the morning, when all the people  
had assembled to witness the abdication  
of the governor and the ceremony of in-  
stalling his successor, Kulcan, departing  
from ancient usage, proud of being the  
first to break the bond of traditional  
custom, stood before them speaking elo-  
quently for awhile, and then there  
stepped forth the bride and bridegroom  
in their dignity and beauty.

Before the citizens had recovered from  
their wonder they heard Kulcan pro-  
nouncing the simple marriage ceremony,  
and as one man they joined in the son-  
orous, joyful nuptial song of Atlans. So  
harmonious is the melody, so touching  
is the simplicity of the words that Eric  
himself was affected, and tears blurred  
his eyes as he noted the real joy and sin-  
cere affection the people displayed. Un-  
til now he had scarcely known how much  
room they occupied in his heart, and he  
determined to give the whole energy of  
his life to them and their needs.

After this came his investment in the  
governor's robes, the presentation of the  
ancient seal and staff of office, and a  
prayer by Iklapel to the great God of  
all—the Master of all known gods, the  
Ruler of earth and sky—which was lis-  
tened to in silence and awe. Then there  
ensued a festival of festivals. The day  
was given to joy and merrymaking, and  
the Katun cakes, the curant wine and  
the baked meats were brought forth.  
Far into the night they held revelry,  
and Pierce, as he noted the jovial songs  
and hilarious but familiar whoops of  
mirth, was led to remark:

"Gilbert, I was about to say this  
morning that, in the contact of these  
people with the whites, the usual remedy  
of savage races—rum—would be their  
worst foe. I now realize that they have  
already met the enemy and he is theirs."

"Yes," replied Gilbert, "it will be dif-  
ferent here. In the case of the Indian  
he was introduced to a strange and un-  
known beverage that drowned his sor-  
rows and made him forget his woes;  
but here, for ages, they have distilled  
liquors and drank them, and they can  
make good liquor too. They have never  
known an excise law nor an internal  
revenue bureau, and, like all human  
beings, because it is free to all, none  
care much for it. In all my stay here  
I have not seen drunken men except  
upon the day of the attack on my  
house, and they drank then only to fire  
themselves to desperation. While the  
introduction of better liquors might be-  
get a higher taste, I don't fear that they  
will be harmed by rum."

"If your plans do not miscarry they  
will soon be drinking champagne like  
other bloated capitalists," added Pierce  
as he lighted his pipe. "And as we have  
come in our commissary wagon, suppose  
we drink a little to the new departure."

Now began stirring times. Besides the  
usual spring sowing the people were  
busy all the time discussing the new  
features of their social and political life  
to come. It was amazing how earnestly  
they entered into all the plans of Eric  
and Iklapel, and with what implicit  
confidence they predicted the great future  
of the city. Nothing now was too new  
or too vast to deter them. They were  
eager to enter upon the new era.

Eric had selected his board of direc-  
tors with great care, and day after day  
they debated the wagon train until  
their plans were perfect. More than a  
month elapsed before Eric could say,  
"We are ready to proceed," but finally  
the day came.

Everything was completed. Three of  
the wagons were secretly loaded with  
gold by night and stood ready to depart.  
Pierce was to convert the metal into  
currency and act as financial agent in  
the great operations to follow. Supplies  
of all sorts in immense quantities were  
to be bought—an electric light plant,  
mining and milling machinery, horses,  
fine cattle and other stock, farming im-  
plements, looms, clocks—everything, in  
fact, that civilization could furnish from  
its plentiful store was to be procured  
and brought to them.

The task was great, but Pierce felt  
his blood glow as he thought of it. As  
the greatest buyer upon earth, the rep-  
resentative of unbound wealth, he  
would fairly rival Monte Cristo, if he  
did not eclipse him, and in the building  
of a railroad across the desert, one of  
the first enterprises to be launched, he  
saw a most interesting and exciting pro-  
ject, which alone was worthy of any  
man. What more noble ambition could  
he ever have desired than this eminently  
prudent one? And now they were ready.  
Each step in the great undertaking care-  
fully considered and planned, nothing  
remained but to act.

Lela stood on the threshold as the line  
of wagons filed past, with drivers and  
escorts waving their hats in farewell sa-  
lutes; Eric and Pierce in the rear, ex-  
changing last words of caution and ad-  
vice. When they reached the house  
Eric dismounted and grasped Pierce's  
hand, with moist eyes:

"Now, goodbye, Harold. God bless  
you! Be careful and remember you  
hold us all in your hand."

"Don't worry, my dear boy. You'll  
hear from me very soon, and let me tell  
you," he added, with an effort at face-  
tiousness, "there will be a lot of news-  
paper men here inside of ten days, mark  
my words, and they will give you some-  
thing to bother about. And besides  
they'll establish a mail service for you,  
depend upon it. Goodbye, goodbye."

He mounted and galloped away. Eric  
led his wife to the homestead. They could  
see the train wind along the river until  
it disappeared behind the canyon's out-  
reaching spurs, and then she turned to  
him, with a great, hopeful look in her  
eyes, and kissed his lips. Together they  
stood there, the morning breaking rich-  
ly and warmly over the red cliffs, when  
Iklapel emerged from below and stood  
beside them. His eyes were full of a  
great fire as he gazed down the canyon  
where the dust still rose above the trail of  
the wagons. Then he turned toward the  
city and stood silent, regarding it for a  
long time; then raising his arms like a  
prophet of old he cried out:

"Rise up, O City of the Sun! Behold,  
the day has come: the serpent is dead!  
Behind you, O City of my fathers, lie the  
untold oceans of superstition, of blood and  
darkness, reaching back, back to man's  
first feeble steps! Men came and men  
went away, but thou hast remained. O  
hoary city of the past, look up and see  
the light! Before you the future stands,  
its unknown space illumined by an un-  
speakable glory. In its beauty it is com-  
ing to be thy bride. I hear its voice; I  
hear its approaching footsteps. Oh, that  
my eyes may see its glory and my lips  
taste its sweetness! I have said it—it is  
good."

He turned to his only hearers, and his  
voice grew low and sweet as he looked  
at Eric and said:

"And so it has begun, O my brother,  
and to you we owe it. Yes, I see it be-  
fore me plainly, the story of this great  
city, for it will be greater than ever be-  
fore. Its story will go on before men,  
and they will wonder at it ages hence,  
and it will be told to the children and  
sung by the poets, and the world will  
marvel at it, for 'tis the work of a god!"

"Nay," said Lela as she threw her  
arms about her husband's neck, "'tis  
the work of man, and it is begun by a  
man, and, lo, he is mine, my Quetzal!"

THE END.

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